

BOYCOTT ON EGGS HAS BEEN STARTED IN NEW YORK CITY

HOUSEWIVES ARE DETERMINED TO BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF THE HENS' PRODUCT.

New York, Nov. 28.—New York city's fight to reduce the high cost of living began in earnest today with a boycott on eggs by thousands of housewives. This was followed with a direct appeal by the National Housewives' League to President Wilson for the regulation of the country's food supply. Coincident with the egg boycott there was a break in the price of turkeys of from 4 to 5 cents a pound.

Virtually every branch of the municipal government was at work today in an effort to find a solution to the food problem. A statement issued by Israel Feinberg, president of the board of coroners, declared that "the present high cost of living is directly reflected in an increase in the number of suicides, deaths from lack of proper nourishment and birth control."

Looking for Remedies.

The culminating feature of the day's activities was the passage by the board of aldermen of a resolution providing that the committee on general welfare be directed to report as early as possible "a practical plan for investigating such conditions, with a view of adopting such ordinances, recommending such legislation, or taking such steps as may be best calculated to remedy the evil."

At the same time the department of health was instructed to make a thorough investigation of storage warehouses.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan announced that Mayor Burns, of Troy, president of the Conference of Mayors of the State of New York, would come here tomorrow for a conference with Mayor Mitchell and Mr. Hartigan to devise "a comprehensive, united program to conserve the food supply of the State and keep the price down."

Movies Join Crusade.

Cooperating with Commissioner Hartigan in extending the boycott on eggs, he said tonight, were 700 motion picture theatres in the greater city. These houses will until further notice display the following notice on their screens:

"Smash the egg gamblers—join the egg boycott. It's the man higher up—not the retailer. Practice economy in use of eggs. Buy only for aged, infirm and children. Decrease the demand and watch the price come down. It's up to you."

Sixty-five cents of every dollar paid by the consumer for food goes to the middleman, according to John J. Dillon, commissioner of the New York State commission of foods and markets.

"Embargo League" Grows.

St. Paul, Nov. 28.—Plans were made today for extending to St. Paul the "embargo league" formed in Minneapolis to combat the high cost of living. The next move will be in Duluth, it is said. Members of the Housewives' League, an organization of women, were told today by Alfred Jacques, federal district attorney here, that the department of justice had directed him to investigate anything that appeared to be a concerted action to raise the price of foodstuffs.

Richmond Plans Boycott.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 28.—A meeting of the Richmond branch of the Housewives' League today was called for Friday to consider a proposal that they do without turkeys and eggs in an effort to break down the rising high prices. Officers say a boycott will be declared.

Over 1,000 Won't Buy Eggs.

Durham, N. C., Nov. 28.—More than one thousand housewives here have already agreed not to purchase eggs, according to an announcement today by Mrs. T. D. Jones, president of the Durham Civic Association. Mrs. Jones declared the civic association will take the lead here in an effort to secure reduction in the prices of certain foodstuffs, and will join others in a nation-wide campaign against high food prices.

MORE PAY FOR OPERATIVES

Ten Per Cent Increase by Graniteville Manufacturing Co.

Augusta, Nov. 28.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company, operating three cotton mills in South Carolina just across the river from Augusta, today announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of its employees, effective yesterday. The pay roll is \$250,000 annually. The Graniteville properties are in the hands of receivers and are undergoing a reorganization which will leave them in the possession of the stockholders.

Certain Villa in Chihuahua.

El Paso, Nov. 28.—Government officials here declared tonight they had received information which convinced them that Villa was in Chihuahua City. It was also known official reports to this effect had been sent to Washington substantiating messages sent earlier in the day reporting Villa in possession of the city and Gen. Trevino in flight.

TELEPHONE MEETING.

The Railroad Commissioners were here yesterday, for a hearing on the petition of the Clarendon Telephone Company for permission to increase its rates.

Commissioners John G. Richards and Frank W. Shealy were present, Mr. McDuffie Hampton being absent on account of sickness.

The Telephone Company was represented by Mr. J. C. Strauss, of Sumter, and the subscribers were represented by Mr. Charlton DuRant. The hearing was held in the Court room, and lasted several hours. A large number of subscribers were present.

Mr. Strauss contended that the Company should be permitted to raise its rates upon several grounds. That the stockholders should receive a fair return upon their investment; that the rates should be the same as are paid by other towns under similar circumstances; that the more subscribers the Company had, to each individual, the more the service was worth, and that the cost of material and equipment had increased to such an extent that it was but right that a higher rate should be charged.

He contended that the rate now charged in Manning was less than the prevailing rate in towns its size. He asked that the Commission fix the rate at \$3.00 for business 'phones, \$2.00 for residence 'phones and tolls for adjoining stations at the rate of one cent per mile for three minutes conversation.

Mr. DuRant contended that in the majority of the towns in the State, about the same population, the rates were lower than here, and that if the increase was allowed, the rate would be a great deal higher than the remainder of the State. He also showed by the sworn statement of the Company that in the past three years it has paid two dividends of 15 per cent, and one of ten per cent, and after charging off about twelve hundred dollars to depreciation, left still a surplus.

He ridiculed the idea that the Company should be allowed to charge a rate in accordance with the worth of the service to the individual subscriber.

Both sides submitted to the Commission a mass of documentary evidence and statistics. The Commission took the matter under advisement, and stated that a decision would be announced as early as possible.

BURSTIN BOILER

JARS ORANGEBURG

Near-Miracle Wrought When Nobody is Badly Injured in Terrible Blast.

Orangeburg, Nov. 28.—What is unanimously considered little short of a miracle occurred here today shortly after noon when the boiler at the Orangeburg steam laundry exploded and the two ends traveled through the air in opposite directions about a half block. The remarkable part lay in the fact that no one was seriously and, it is said, only one child slightly injured. The plant had closed down for dinner and the steam was rather low.

Goes Through Clear Space.

From what could be learned, when the boiler exploded the head arose to a considerable height and started in the direction of Russell street. Fortunately it headed for an opening about fifteen feet wide, between the brick garage of Crum Brothers and the small wooden store of W. T. Brickle. With the exception of making three stops, striking a fence, the ground and a corner of the frame building, it proceeded straight through this opening into Russell street. Here it landed, and, much reluctantly, for it is too hot to touch, it was seen to be a few feet from the ground. The boiler head seemed inclined to rise, and too much steam had been in it.

Little Damage Done.

The other end landed near the corner of Calhoun and Windsor streets, and evidently succeeded in getting there through open space, for no serious damage was done. A small frame dwelling house, in which some of the employees of the laundry live, was damaged to some extent by hot water and mud thrown up. Small damage was done in several places along the routes taken by the parts of the boiler by fire falling, but these were quickly extinguished.

While the realization of what might have been the result left room for little other than serious thought about the occurrence, it is said that on first hearing the terrific explosion, shaking houses for some distance around, the conjecture of some was that one of the huge guns used in the European war was being tested to ascertain the degree of its effectiveness on a town like Orangeburg.

MAY GET THEIR BOOZE AND RETURN UNMOLESTED

Thirty Georgians Will Profit by Gallon-a-Month Decision of Attorney General.

Columbia, Nov. 28.—Residents of Augusta, Ga., have the right to get a gallon of whiskey a month and take it across the Savannah river without interference was the opinion rendered to Sheriff Howard, of Aiken, today by Attorney General Peoples, where the whiskey is ordered to be shipped to a point in this State under the gallon-a-month law.

A GREAT SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

The Life Work of Dr. John L. Girardeau Fittingly Recounted in Volume Just Issued.

The announcement that a biography of Dr. John L. Girardeau is issued this week will meet with a cordial reception and response by many. The volume is published by The State Company and edited by Dr. George A. Blackburn, of Columbia, under the title of "The Life Work of John L. Girardeau, D. D., LL. D."

This biography although belated is welcomed by all who ever knew Dr. Girardeau and by thousands of others who were touched by his immense reputation and influence.

Lafayette Girardeau was his name originally. He added "John," his father's name, after he entered the ministry.

Dr. Girardeau had a distinct and pronounced and intense personality. It was his personality, even more than his wonderful ability or wonderful work, that carried his name and influence so far in his day and time. He was French, genuinely French in temperament as well as name and ancestry. The Huguenots were the most sane, the most exalted, the most incorruptible, the most christian product of the Protestant Reformation. They have not survived largely as a church and have bequeathed no racial or nationalistic organization outside of France, yet their beauty and power is a fadeless influence in the modern world. The ancestors of Dr. Girardeau were among those who came to America and settled in South Carolina and Georgia after the Edict of Nantz.

This distinctly Huguenot ancestry and temperament had a fortunate and interesting setting. Dr. Girardeau was from the "low country." Only those who know do know the significance of such surroundings and such an upbringing as was found in that peculiar civilization in lower South Carolina during the century and half preceding the American civil war. Although it has been lampooned by those who lacked and envied its excellencies, although it has sometimes been disgraced and betrayed by those blessed by its favors, although sneered at by those who desired and missed its genuine qualities, although disparaged by change and innovation, it attained a power and maintained a worth out of all proportion to the wealth and numbers of the low country people. That subtle, gentle, genial, mellow culture is fast fading from the face of the earth. It is very regrettable but while ascendant was beautiful. Dr. Girardeau spent his early life in the veritable garden of this lower Caroline culture and civilization, amidst the azaleas, roses, japonicas, magnolias of personal, social, mental and spiritual refinement.

Another and most significant contribution was made to the striking personality of Dr. Girardeau. His family was intensely, devoted, unostentatiously pious. It is perfectly clear from all sources that Dr. Girardeau in childhood, in his youth and in his whole life lived consciously and moved spontaneously and simply amidst the realities of the soul and God. Religion to him seemed a natural, an unpainful, an unsurprising verity.

Except for the four years of the civil war, when he was chaplain in the Confederate army, Dr. Girardeau spent his entire life in South Carolina, most of it in the city of Charleston. He was born on James Island, November 14, 1825, married Miss Penelope Sarah Hamlin in 1849. (Mrs. Girardeau is still living) died in Columbia June 23, 1895. His father was John Bohun Girardeau, his mother Miss Claudia Herne Freer. In an autobiographical sketch made up of brief sentences and catch words incorporated in this volume, he says of his mother: "My earliest recollections are connected with my mother. On one Sunday afternoon, when I had just learned to read—about five years old—she called me to her and holding the Bible in her lap, bade me lean on her knees and read the nineteenth chapter of John's Gospel, commencing 'Then Pilate, therefore, took Jesus and scourged him.' I was very much affected by the account of the Saviour's sufferings and cried. She then told me to go upstairs. I remember that, as I went, in the mist of tears I was very vain of the feeling I had exhibited, and wondered whether mother would not tell it to others." Eleven times in a paragraph he mentions how he was saved alive from accident as if by a personal and special providence for himself, and concluded: "When in the slippery paths of youth

With heedless steps I ran
Thine arms unseen conveyed me safe
And let me up to man."

His mother died when he was a child and his father married again. His son, John Lafayette, was the eldest of twelve children, and he himself the father of five sons and five daughters.

His early school days were on the island under a Mr. Rivers. At ten years of age he went to Charleston and attended the school of the German Friendly Society. He finished here and entered Charleston College, where he graduated in the spring of 1844. He completed his course in 1849. Among his schoolmates there were men who have become widely known like himself: Charles Axson, Basil Manly, William T. Capers, E. P. Palmer, Arnold Mills and others.

Dr. Girardeau entered the Presbyterian ministry on October 9, 1848, being licensed by Charleston Presby-

tery on that date. He preached at Wappetaw and Wilton churches till 1853, when he took up work in Charleston, in Anson Street.

From this time, 1853 to 1869, follows a record of service and experience that is remarkable, and with unmatched self-effacement and devotion. As a missionary to the negroes Dr. Girardeau suffered misunderstanding and danger from his own people as well as from Northerners. A vivid account is given of his preaching on one occasion to his colored congregation while he was surrounded by those who disclosed their intention to kill him at the close of service.

The history of the negro in America has not been written with impartiality and justice. Much in the relation of the two races heretofore is forgotten and much suppressed. Whatever the failures of the Southern whites were toward the negro and whatever the ranting ignorance and prejudice of some Northern people as shown in the abolitionistic spirit that still flowers in the pages of some notable magazines today, it should not be forgotten that a vast deal of practical and unselfish work was done for the negroes about which no boast was made and of which not even a record has been preserved. The Methodists had a network of missions up and down the coast. The Episcopalians cared for their slaves in a religious way. Whoever prods the traditions of Georgetown finds a wonderful account of the splendid church provided for the negroes by the Westons, of Hagly. In 1848 Dr. John B. Adger began a special work in Charleston, when in 1859 a second house of worship in Anson street was erected at a cost of \$25,000. Here the whites had the galleries and the blacks occupied the main floor. Here one of the ablest men of the American pulpit, here the great theologian, the great orator and the great saint spent nearly twenty years of his great life preaching. Neither persuasions of his friends nor the calls of large churches from all parts of the country were able to draw him from this labor for the slaves before the war, the freed man after the war. That pastorate had difficulties and vicissitudes that were hard to bear, but Dr. Girardeau bravely and magnanimously served through all the varying fortunes of the colored men. This service for the negroes was his dearest and he considered it the best work of his life. He preached constantly to the negroes to the end of his days. The articles in this biography, one by E. C. Jones, one by Dr. J. B. Mock and one by Dr. George A. Blackburn, are none too full of fact and praise.

The work for the Charleston negroes was laid aside by Dr. Girardeau in 1861, when he became chaplain of the Twenty-third regiment, S. C. V. He was captured in April, 1865, and returned with the Rev. James McDowell and Col. James, of Darlington, in July. The sketch of his career as chaplain is written by Col. D. W. McLaurin. This regiment was part of Holcomb's famous legion, about which Col. D. S. Henderson tells that, when called up early one morning after battle by the officer, who said: "Holcomb's Legion, rise," only five stood; the rest had been lost.

Dr. Thomas H. Lary has contributed a chapter on Dr. Girardeau's pastorate in Charleston after the war, which is followed by Dr. W. A. Hall's account of his services as professor in Columbia Theological Seminary, where he took the chair of theology in 1876. Dr. R. A. Wells furnishes two chapters, one on Dr. Girardeau as a presbyter. The other is an account of the evolution controversy, popularly known in this State, for a strange reason, as "the Woodrow Controversy." Many readers will turn to this chapter first. Dr. Webb is singularly judicious and restrained on this account. He confines himself mainly to facts and their explanation. Both Dr. Webb and Dr. Blackburn deserve credit and praise for their skillful and prudent handling of materials, persons and opinions in this volume.

Probably Dr. Girardeau was greatest as a preacher. Many of his friends to the last maintained that he stepped down and limited his talents in the professor's chair. Nevertheless, he was decidedly a theologian and philosopher of originality and power. He was esteemed such in a period when philosophers and theologians were a scant in the thinking world. The philosophical and theological holdings and teachings of Dr. Girardeau are described and expounded by Dr. Thornton Whaling, who is competent to speak, as he was Dr. Girardeau's pupil, and has the splendid learning and gifts necessary. These two chapters of Dr. Whaling's are a very comprehensive, beautiful and clear statement of Dr. Girardeau's mind in itself and in its setting. My own feeling about Dr. Girardeau's philosophical and theological discussions is that they furnish both the processes and product of his mind. They show his brain set in a glass case, where the movements as well as the results are exhibited.

We have in this biographical bundle a chapter on "Examples of Poems and Other Writings." Dr. Girardeau's "Inaugural Address" at Savannah in 1876. His views on the "Second Coming of Christ" are presented in a paper on that date. He preached at Wappetaw and Wilton churches till 1853, when he took up work in Charleston, in Anson Street.

This volume is uniform in size and appearance with Dr. Girardeau's works published heretofore and so completes them in a splendid way. F. D. Jones.

SAVED FROM CHAIR, TO PRISON FOR LIFE

Gov. Manning Commutes Death Sentence of Man Convicted of Killing Wife.

Columbia, Nov. 28.—Governor Manning today commuted to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary the sentence of Ben Ladson, a Beaufort County negro, sentenced to be electrocuted tomorrow. Ladson was convicted of having murdered his wife several years ago. The petition on which the Governor acted was signed by the county officials of Beaufort County, all the jurors in the case and a large number of Beaufort County citizens. Clemency was recommended by the acting solicitor and by Judge Puerifoy. The Board of Pardons, after investigation, recommended commutation to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

Report of State Hospital.

The report of the board of visitors of the Hospital for the Insane to Governor Richard I. Manning follows:

The board of visitors met at Columbia on October 24, 1916. We heartily approved of the improvements made and those being made. We were gratified to know that the death rate had decreased about forty-five (45) per cent since these improvements were made. We also wish to congratulate the State again on being able to secure such an efficient superintendent. We suggest the following: That a separate building be erected for the feeble-minded patients.

Signed by the committee: G. A. Neuffer, J. D. Crain, T. L. Connor.

New Enterprises.

The Secretary of State issued authorizations to the following new enterprises:

Chartered: The Royal Holding Company, of Columbia, with a capital of \$500, the officers being: G. Lee Ratliff, president and treasurer; W. Smythe Lomax, secretary.

Commissioned: Southern Motor Company, of Columbia, with a capital of \$5,000, the petitioners being L. S. Cavin and D. P. Loyal.

Commissioned: Columbia Floral Company, with a capital of \$500, the petitioners being Ames Haltiwanger and A. F. Becker.

Commissioned: Belle Pointe Telephone Company, of Ballentine, in Richland County, with a capital of \$500, the petitioners being J. P. Gaines, J. W. Bushy, C. H. Bouknight.

The Supreme Court met at 10 a. m. Present Chief Justice Gary and Associate Justices Hydrick, Watts, Fraser and Gage.

E. A. McCormac et al. appellant, vs. W. W. Evans et al. respondent. Mr. J. W. Johnson resumed his argument for appellant. Messrs. Gibson & Muller for respondent.

J. M. Ervin, respondent, vs. A. C. L. Railroad Company, appellant. Mr. Woods Dargen for appellant. Mr. George H. Edwards for respondent. Mr. Dargen in reply.

Harriet F. Byrd et al. appellant, vs. George O'Neil et al. respondent. Mr. James H. Coggeshall and Mr. E. A. Miller for appellant. Mr. W. P. Pollock and Mr. W. C. Dennis for respondent.

E. W. Evans, appellant, vs. C. P. Hodges, respondent, continued.

Don Kelly, respondent, vs. Keystone Lumber Company, appellant. Mr. J. K. Owens for appellant. Messrs. Gibson, Muller & Tison for respondent.

Wm. P. Pearson, respondent, vs. G. T. Esterling, appellant. Mr. D. D. McCall for appellant.

FINAL MINNESOTA COUNT

St. Paul, Nov. 28.—Charles E. Hughes' plurality in Minnesota at the recent Presidential election was 32 votes, the State canvassing board determined today. The final count was—Hughes 179,544; Wilson 179,152.

BELGIAN POET KILLED BY TRAIN AT ROEUN

Paris, Nov. 28.—Emile Verhaeren, the Belgian poet, was crushed to death last night at Roen, while endeavoring to board a train. The French Government has been requested by Senator Marchand to hold a national funeral for Verhaeren. He suggested that his body be placed in the Pantheon, there to be held until

by Dr. W. S. Plamer Bryan, of Chicago.

The strictly biographical papers are written by the Rev. Geo. A. Blackburn, D. D., of Columbia, S. C., who has collected and edited the contents of this book, with no little labor and a vast deal of loyalty and with fine judgment.

The preface correctly expresses a formal conviction: "Some will think that this book should have appeared before so many of his friends died. The editor, however, has delayed its publication to meet the generation of those who came after him, with the hope that his influence might in some manner be extended over them also." This biography is published and issued by the State Company, Columbia, S. C. It is well bound in cloth, printed in clear type, on good paper, pages five by seven and a half inches. It contains twelve chapters, appendix and index, in all 423 pages. The index is a perfectly remarkable bit of work.

This volume is uniform in size and appearance with Dr. Girardeau's works published heretofore and so completes them in a splendid way. F. D. Jones.

Clinton, S. C., Nov. 15, 1916.

VILLA FORCES ARE PROBABLY NOW IN CHIHUAHUA CITY

IT IS THOUGHT THAT GEN. TRE- VINO HAS BEEN COMPELLED TO QUIT ABOVE CITY.

Juarez, Nov. 28.—For the first time since the report gained circulation a Carranza official here admitted late today the possibility that Gen. Trevino had been forced to evacuate Chihuahua City, because of a shortage of ammunition.

This official declared that a retirement to Saiz, if made, was for temporary military reasons only. He added that Trevino would move southward as soon as Juarez reached the scene of action. Carranza officials exhibited a telegram dated November 2, as proof that Trevino was in Chihuahua City yesterday.

Force of 25,000.

According to the officers in charge of Carranza headquarters here Gen. Francisco Gonzales will have 25,000 men when the garrison troops in Northwestern Chihuahua, which have been ordered to move immediately, assemble at Saiz. Gen. Gonzales was expected to arrive at Saiz at noon and to lead the movement to Chihuahua City at once. He was at Laguna station, twenty-nine miles north of Saiz, this morning, according to a message received over the federal line, which is in operation to Saiz.

800 to Combat Bandits.

A garrison of approximately 800 men was said to have been stationed at Saiz to operate against the roving bands of Villa bandits. With the 400 men Gen. Gonzales took from the garrison here and the forces from Western Chihuahua and the stations between Juarez and Saiz, the Juarez commander will have a war strength brigade of approximately 2,500, with machine guns, at least two field pieces and plenty of ammunition, according to Carranza officials.

A troop train arrived over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad from Casas Grandes late last night with the 100 Carranza troops stationed there, on board.

Juarez Quiet.

There is no unusual excitement in Juarez today and no troop movements after the departure of Gen. Gonzales' special train.

Rumors here and in El Paso of bandit forces appearing at Samalayuca, near Juarez, and at other places during the night, were denied at military headquarters, where it was stated no bandits were known to be north of Chihuahua City. The report that Villa was moving north, which was in circulation here last night and caused many to go to the American side, was not substantiated by developments today, it was stated.

Fear for Six Americans.

El Paso, Nov. 28.—Friends of the Americans and other foreigners who remained in Chihuahua City are worried over the safety of these foreigners as Villa was reported to have declared he would kill all foreigners when he captured Chihuahua City. There are believed to be six Americans in the city.

They started to come to the border on the last train, it is said, but were advised to remain by friends, who feared the bandits would stop the train and execute them.

May Bring Carranza to Terms.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Heavy expenditure of ammunition by Gen. Trevino in his desperate fight with Villa at Chihuahua is expected here to result in strong pressure upon Carranza for prompt ratification of the protocol signed at Atlantic City by the Mexican-American Commission. Although no representation was made by the Mexican members looking to a lifting of the embargo on arms and ammunition, they were given to understand that consideration would be given to such representation if Carranza displayed a willingness to enter into an agreement whose basic principles would be the protection of the life and property of foreigners in Mexico.

Information has reached the government from some sources indicating that Gen. Obregon, Mexican minister of war, had not supplied the Chihuahua arsenal as liberally as he could have, but in official Mexican quarters there was a denial of this today.

Various Reports Heard.

Since early today persistent reports have been in circulation here and in El Paso to the effect that Gen. Trevino has been forced to abandon the State Capital because his ammunition supply was exhausted. One report stated that Gen. Trevino had gone south toward Tapachula, where he made his last stand yesterday before retiring farther south. Other reports said his forces became divided, a part going south to join Gen. Murria's advancing column and the remainder moving north Saiz.

Reports that refugees, including Americans and other foreigners, had reached Terrazas today, and also that Gen. Carlos Ozuam had arrived there with the remnants of his cavalry column, were received here from various sources, but could not be verified by telegraph from Saiz to Terrazas.